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GERMANY WANTS WAR.

All Hope for a Reconciliation Gone.

NOT OPPOSED TO GLADSTONE.

A Fight With Horse Thieves—American Semantics—House Proceeds—Casey Denies It.

Germany Wants War.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—On Friday night, the police had scattered a Social Democratic gathering in the Grand Place, which had been harangued, and a man assembled which the police experienced some difficulty in dispersing. Several of the participants in the affair were arrested.

All the semi-official organs continue to discuss the prospect of a war of retaliation by France against Germany. They attribute the probability of such action by France to an Orleanist scheme. The *Figaro* declares that Germany will halt the coming of the war, and is ready, and ready. All hope is abandoned that a reconciliation between France and Germany can be effected by peaceful means. Germans cannot be restrained for an hour when the war is mentioned.

The *National Zeitung*, while admitting the great progress made by the French in recent years, says that Germany has nothing to fear while France is isolated from other nations. Frenchmen, it declares, cannot pardon the Germans for their victories over them in the battle-field and their successful competition against the French merchants in foreign markets.

The introduction of the espionage bill in the French Chamber of Deputies has recently embittered the feeling in Germany against France. After the rejection by the Reichstag of the bill prolonging the Socialist law, Herr Windthorst, leader of the *Centrals*, declared on behalf of that party, that their adverse vote in the committee does not imply a pledge as to their attitude on the measure when it comes before the full house.

Emperor William is well. Invitations have been issued for a grand party on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth, and a theatrical performance will be given on that day at the Weisser Saal. Prince Bismarck will give a grand banquet to the Ambassadors to Germany and other high officials in honor of the occasion.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, during his stay in Berlin, will introduce his only son to Emperor William and Empress Augusta, a fact which indicates that the former friendship existing between Bismarck and Berlin has been restored. It is hoped that the Emperor will bestow on the young prince some high distinction.

Government has become reconciled to the rejection of the spirit monopoly bill, and is drafting a bill raising the tax on spirits.

As article in the *Deutsche Friedrichs*, by Schenck, on American novelists, reflects to the interest the Germans take in foreign fiction.

Not Opposed to Gladstone.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that it is authorized to deny that Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. George Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, or Mr. Henry Broadhurst, under secretary for the Home Department, are opposed, as has been reported, to Mr. Gladstone's Irish appropriation scheme. The authority for the statement was the cabinet minister. He adheres to his statement, despite the denials put out in a semi-official way in behalf of the gentleman reported to be opposed.

The interview between John Bright and Mr. Gladstone to-day, lasted two hours. When Mr. Bright departed, Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, had a conference with Mr. Gladstone, and the Premier and his Irish secretary were in council together for a full hour and a half.

Condition of the Strikers.

AMSTERDAM, Ks., March 20.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has obtained an injunction from the United States Court restraining the strikers from obstructing the traffic, and on Monday papers were served at Wyandotte, Atchison and Hiawatha. United States Marshal James will arrive at Atchison to-morrow evening and organize a force of deputies. Several strikers violated the injunction at Downs and Greenleaf to-day and were immediately arrested. One freight train was started east from Downs.

Gone Ashore.

LONDON, March 20.—The Monarch line steamer, *Perseus Monarch*, Captain Watson, which left here March 17th for New York by way of Havre, went ashore near Tonquay, Devonshire, in a dense fog. This evening they succeeded in floating her and she is proceeding to Plymouth, where she will be overhauled.

The Killing of Captain Crawford.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—El Paso, United States Consul Brigham, at Ciudad Norte, Mexico, has received information to make a thorough investigation into the circumstances leading to the killing of Captain Crawford by the Mexican troops.

Nelson's American Tour.

LONDON, March 20.—Madame Christine Nelson has signed a contract with the American Strakosch for a farewell tour in America. The tour will begin with a performance on October 11th, Madame Nelson will sail from Paris early in September.

The Coal Miners' Strike—Guarded by Troops.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—The strike among the coal miners at Liege is spreading. The strikers are determined and are using intimidation of all kinds, even force, to prevent the non strikers from working. The situation is very serious and troops are protecting the mines. The works of Messrs. Cockrell at Seron, five miles from Liege, are occupied by troops.

Later advices says that the town is tranquil and that the miners appear to be peacefully disposed. The civic guards who were enrolled for the purpose of quelling disorders, have been disbanded. The troops occupy both banks of the Meuse.

Work for the Needy.

PARIS, March 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a bill authorizing the city of Paris to issue a loan for the construction of public works to furnish labor to the needy unemployed, on the condition that nothing but French material be used in the work. The Senate has adopted the clause of the primary education bill which provides that all teachers for the elementary schools of France shall be selected from the laity.

The Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The House committee on public lands, to-day, reconsidered the bill previously agreed upon to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws. A motion was carried to report favorably the bill to repeal the pre-emption law. It was then moved to report favorably the bill to repeal the timber culture law. The committee decided to refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Land Office before reaching a final conclusion.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Under a special order limited debate on the adverse report of the free coinage bill was begun and the floor was taken by James of New York, in opposition to the bill. After a debate, on which Hemphill was the principal champion of the majority report and Bynum of the minority report, favoring the passage of the free coinage bill, the House adjourned.

Workmen's Demands.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The men employed in the Wash yards in East St. Louis, to-day, presented a list of grievances to officers of that road, which they desire to have remedied. They also presented a demand that their wages be raised to the amount paid in Chicago and a request that the officials send them an answer before 6 o'clock this evening.

Casey Denies It.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Before the telephone investigating committee to-day, Casey Young said, at the close of his testimony for the day, "I am positive I never told either of them (the Rogers) that Attorney-General Garland had agreed to bring a suit against that company to annul their patent." The hearing was then adjourned till Monday.

A Fight With Horse Thieves.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The *Chronicle's* Lordsbury, N. M., special: Four notorious Mexican horse thieves, with seven stolen horses in their possession, were overtaken by the same number of Americans near here to-day, and in the fight which ensued, three of the Mexicans were killed. The other escaped. Six stolen horses were recovered.

On Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—H. B. McDowell, son of the late General McDowell, and proprietor of the weekly *Tribune*, who was convicted of publishing a libel in his paper against A. J. Clunie, was sentenced to-day to ninety days in the county jail. On notice of appeal he was released on bonds.

Specie Movements.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The total export of specie from this port during the past week was \$1,947,000. Of this amount the exports to Europe were \$217,500 silver and \$1,263,379 gold and the exports to Havana \$300,379 gold. The total imports of specie at this port were \$95,988.

Americans Murdered.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of State has received information through the consul at Guaymas, Mexico, of the killing of two Americans, named William Brown and James Moore, by the Apaches on the 21st ult. at the Grand Republic mine near Nacozari.

Snow.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—A heavy snow storm set in this morning which shows no sign of abatement. Street cars stopped running to-night. The storm is general throughout Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba.

Strike.

McKEESPORT, Penn., March 20.—The strike at the National Tube Works is now general; 2,500 men are out.

A Minister Recalled.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—M. Kretzulesco, Roumanian minister to Russia, has been recalled.

Dying.

LONDON, March 20.—Maurice Heilbron, prima donna, is dying.

PIE FOR THE HEATHEN

Departure of Methodist Missionaries to Africa.

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

The Pious Frauds Committed for Trial—The Knights Will Not Yield—Fornish the Chinese.

Missionaries for Africa.

JERSEY CITY, March 20.—About twenty missionaries sailed this afternoon on the Inman steamer *City of Chester* to join Bishop Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Africa. About a year ago, Bishop Taylor with a volunteer company of missionaries, went to the Coast of Africa to commence the work of Christianizing natives. The party remained on the coast near the mouth of the Congo River, gradually growing acclimated to the interior, which is their ultimate destination. Several weeks ago Bishop Taylor made a call for more volunteers. It was in response to this call that the party on the *City of Chester* sailed this afternoon. Prominent among the number were the Rev. Mr. Shoreland of Oregon, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper of Wisconsin, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Smith and four children of Oregon, Dr. Harrison of Ohio, Supervisor Burr of Oregon, missionaries Cameron, Steele and Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Elkin of Ohio, Mr. Baker of Brooklyn, and Mr. Sarteen of Missouri. Among the party are to be found farmers, merchants and teachers. The company will be divided into two or three parties and will establish a line of stations.

Besides the work of evangelizing the missionaries will teach the natives to read and write. The women will be taught to sew and the men instructed in some trade. The party carried with them sealed instructions from Bishop Taylor. They will probably travel 500 miles into the interior of Africa. They took with them a large amount of supplies, including canned goods of every description and agricultural implements. Large rafts, packed in sections, and to be used in conveying their provisions down the river during the journey into the interior, were among the outfit. There was a large gathering of clergy men and laymen prominent in the Methodist Church at the dock to see the missionaries off, and to wish them God speed.

The Surrender of Geronimo.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Tombstone, Arizona.—A soldier stationed at Mud Springs, under command of Lieutenant Wheeler, arrived in this city to-day. From him it was learned of the surrender of Geronimo to Lieutenant Maus. The facts leading to the surrender are reported to be as follows: Yesterday afternoon, about ten miles south of San Bernardino, the Apache camp was attacked by the Mexican forces and a hot skirmish ensued. During the skirmish two Apaches were killed, and the forces of Geronimo completely routed. Geronimo and band fled in the direction of Lieutenant Maus' camp for safety, and surrendered unconditionally. The Mexican troops followed them across the line into Maus' camp, and demanded the prisoners, claiming the victory theirs. Maus refused to give the prisoners up, which greatly enraged the Mexicans, who threatened to take the prisoners by force. General Crook is hourly expected in the camp, but at last accounts had failed to arrive. Two dispatches from Maus had been received at Mud Springs appealing for troops and assistance. The situation is critical in the extreme and the massacre of Lieutenant Maus and his company may occur any moment.

The Pious Frauds Committed for Trial.

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and Rev. Mr. Dyson, Wesleyan minister, were committed to-day for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of having caused the death of Edward T. Bartlett, the woman's husband, on New Year's eve. The allegation is that by the advice of the clergyman to whom, several years ago, Bartlett had surrendered his wife, she killed him with chloroform furnished by the pastor, while she was resisting an attempt on the part of her husband to regain the place he had given to the preacher.

Probably Newspaper Inventions.

BERLIN, March 20.—Herr Von Puttkamer, Vice president of the Prussian Council and Prussian Minister of the Interior, stated in the lower house of the Reichstag to-day that the government was not aware that Russia had adopted measures hostile to the Germans residing within the Czar's dominions. He added that, in view of the friendship existing between Prussia and Russia, the stories circulated about these alleged hostile actions were probably newspaper inventions.

Declines to Testify.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Inspector Byrnes, to-day, under advice of the District Attorney, declined to testify in the Broadway investigation as to his recent talks with Alderman Jaehne, as it would interfere with public justice. The investigation will be continued on Friday.

They Like Green's Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The fourth annual State Viticultural Convention concluded the week's session to-day, and unanimously endorsed a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of sparkling wines, introduced in the House by Congressman Green of North Carolina.

California Products in the East.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Much interest is being taken in the exposition of the products of Southern California, which is to open here next Tuesday. To-night the great interior of Battery D Armory, where the exhibition is to take place, presented a scene of decided animation. A large force of workmen under the direction of four representatives of the California Immigration Society, were busy with the hammer and saw, rapidly bringing order out of the chaos of lumber decorations and boxes, which have been switched into the structure by the railway companies. Reporters and other searchers after information kept up an almost continuous demand upon the time of the immigration commissioners. The surrounding confusion and bustle were strangely in contrast with the beauty of date, palm, orange and lemon trees. Their dark green foliage was brought into prominence by the electric lights overhead and were the source of constant admiration. The plans for the exhibition, the commissioner said, are now complete and the work is progressing in a manner that seems to assure a satisfactory opening on the appointed day. In Battery D the managers have secured excellent facilities in regard to light and heat, that were lacking in the exposition building. Both buildings are equally well located, and those in charge of the "Citrus Fair" as it is known here, feel, with the hearty co-operation they receive from the municipal authorities and others from whom they sought assistance, that the enterprise will be a pronounced success. They say that already the curiosity aroused by the enterprise and the talk it has created has done considerable to pave the way for more intimate commercial relations between Chicago and Southern California.

The Knights Will Not Yield.

FOUR WORTH, March 20.—The following resolutions emanated to-day from the Union Assemblies of the Knights of Labor at Fort Worth, Texas:

Resolved, by a joint session of the Districts No. 101 and 78, that we will never return to work on the Gould system and Texas Pacific Railway as long as the grass grows and water runs, unless the officers of such system agree to arbitrate with us as an organization.

Resolved, that we scorn with bitter contempt the course of H. M. Hoxie in snubbing our honored brother and General Master Workmen of our order, which action was an insult to every member of our order from Maine to California.

Resolved, That we, the Knights of Fort Worth, bound as we are with the most sacred obligations, will stand firm in this struggle, let the result be what it may, and we call upon our brethren here and elsewhere to have hope and strength and patience that we may win, despite the machinations of our enemies.

Resolved, That we treat with contempt the service, mousetrapping spirit, that prompted the resolutions made in the name of citizens of Fort Worth.

Governors Marmaduke and Martin and Vice-President Hoxie, flanked by Judges Portis and Hough of the law department of the railroad, continued the conference this afternoon and did not adjourn until late this evening. Some of the proceedings have yet transpired, and nothing will be given to the public until the conference comes to an end, but it is understood that the Governor, this afternoon, submitted a basis of settlement which was outlined in the dispatches from Kansas City last night.

The Burning Well.

PRINCETON, March 20.—The gas well at Marysville, which caught fire yesterday is still burning fiercely, the main being burnt off at the ground. The company has not yet found means to quench the flames. Other pipes having burst, the atmosphere of the vicinity is stifling from the escaping gas. Two hundred men of one company are digging a ditch for the purpose of putting pipes under the ground. It is estimated that 9,000,000 feet of gas is escaping every hour, of which about 3,000,000 feet is burning. Three deaths have resulted from yesterday's explosion. No person in town has gone to bed to-night, owing to great anxiety felt as to further developments.

Fornish the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—An immense mass-meeting was held in the Metropolitan Temple to-night, to ratify the proceedings of the recent anti-Chinese convention held at Sacramento. The overflow meetings were also addressed on the street outside the building and from the United States Mint steps. Among the Speakers were Hon. Horace Davis, Hon. M. M. Este, State Senator Patrick Reddy, C. F. McMillan, Chairman of the State Executive anti-Chinese Association. Similar meetings also were held throughout California.

It Was an Antelope.

He must have been a Minneapolis boy, for he was very smart, though only a little fellow. He was visiting, with his mother, some friends in Dakota, and came running into the house one day in a state of great excitement, shouting: "Mamma, mamma, I've seen an antelope." His mother, thinking he was mistaken, replied: "Oh, no, I guess not; it must have been imagination." The little chap did not quite understand the last word, but he thought for a moment, and then indignantly replied: "Mamma, imagination isn't white behind."—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

A NACAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Dizziness, Indigestion, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Viaticum is a positive cure. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

THE CLOW-MURPHY FRAUD.

How Butte People Were Badly Swindled.

The Clow-Murphy glove fight *fraud* was a leading topic of discussion yesterday in Butte. Outside the circle of men who fight—or pretend to fight—for a living, not a single apologist for the conduct of the fellows who deliberately swindled 700 or 800 people out of as many dollars, could be found. The better class of sportsmen were loudest in the denunciation of the "hippodromes" and their methods. Said one admirer of square sport:

"They manage these things better in Mexico. The citizens of that Republic love bull-fighting, and the bloodier the contest the better it suits the public. A few years ago, however, the bull-fighters began to hippodrome. They did this by placing in ring bulls that were not vicious, and had not the indications, nor the strength to make a gallant fight. The brutal public endured this for a while, and then they applied a remedy by passing a law which inflicted a fine of \$100 or more for participation in a bull-fight, but the law is never enforced when the *fraud* is a brave one. That is what the authorities of Butte should do with the alleged pugilists. Let them fight if they want to fight, but arrest them for obtaining money under false pretenses every time they victimize the public by falling to do what they advertise they will do."

Another prominent sporting man said: "Not the least disgusting part of the business is the denial by Clow and Murphy and their respective friends that a 'hippodrome' was intended when the match was made, or that the failure of the men to fight was due to anything but an unfortunate combination of circumstances. If such is the case—if they are really anxious to test each other's mettle—why do they not fight it out in a private room or on the turf. Or they might fight in a hall for sweet charity's sake. They could do this by appointing a committee of three reputable citizens to secure a hall, a referee and a set of gloves, and donate to the Sisters' Hospital or some other deserving charity the gate receipts, after all expenses are paid. In fact, if Clow and Murphy desire to remove the stigma which their conduct of Wednesday night evoked, they could not adopt a better method than this."

And such is the opinion of 90 per cent. of Butte's population.—*Miner*.

TWO INTERESTING RELICS.

A Medal Given to the Creek Indians, and an Old Spanish Mortar.

Mr. A. D. Battle, of Shreveport, La., writes as follows to the New York *Sun*: "I have in my possession a silver medal weighing one ounce and three-quarters, on one side of which is a pipe and tomahawk crossed, and a savage and military hand clasped, with the inscription, 'Peace and Friendship.' On the reverse is a side view picture and bust of President Jackson, with the inscription, 'Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, A. D. 1829.' This medal was brought here by a negro man about thirty years ago, from Coweta County, Georgia, though I have never been able to find how he came by it. It is, however, fair to assume that it was given to McIntosh, chief of the Creek Indians, at a time a treaty was made by the government with that tribe. It will be remembered that about that time McIntosh was killed at a council on the Ten Islands, in the Chattahoochee River, by a faction of the tribe led by Apolothleah (I am not certain that the name is spelled correctly), in accordance with a resolution that whoever of the tribe should dispose of any more of the land should be killed. If my memory serves me right McIntosh was succeeded by his son, who, finding his faction the weaker, removed with his band to the Indian territory. I have an idea there is another medal of the kind in existence. I also have an apothecary mortar made of bell metal, which weighs seven pounds, which was found in 1836 fourteen feet beneath the surface of the Yazoo River, twelve or fifteen miles from Yazoo City, then called Manchester. The mortar is artistically cast, but its historical value rests upon the fact that on the outer side is what printers call an 'imprint.' This is a circle of about an inch in diameter, in the center of which is a Spanish inscription, which I cannot decipher, though the letters are tolerably distinct. 'Under the circumstances it is a reasonable theory that the mortar was left at one of their camps by De Soto and his band. If left by any of the old French voyagers, the inscription would almost certainly have been in French.'

A Bashful President.

"President Cleveland is one of the most bashful men I ever saw in the presence of ladies. The other day I called upon him with a lady friend. Our visit was partially on business and partially to be social. When the President received us he was very graceful and composed, but the moment he discovered that we intended to delay and talk—oh, but how he blushed, and how confused he became! I was sorry for him and we soon got away."

A very handsome widow, vivacious and young, from one of the best Southern families, spoke the above to your correspondent one evening. "At first the President didn't ask me to sit down," continued the lady, "and he began to get red behind the ears; but finally he recovered and he was as courteous as a Frenchman. Any one could have seen, though, that the President was all the time wishing we would leave. He doesn't seem to know what to say to the ladies. Oh, but what a lover he would make!"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Red cockades look well on hats of any color worn in sleighing.

A FLORIDA GOLD BUG TALE.

Alleged Discovery of a Chart Describing the Location of a Treasure.

Somewhere about the year 1810 a piratical craft, which had been cruising along the Spanish main, having met with considerable success among the Spanish merchantmen, and obtaining some rich hauls of specie, was running up along the lower Florida coast when she was caught in a sudden gale just below Hillsboro inlet and wrecked on a coral island, says the *Fernandina* (Fla.) *Mirror*. Nearly all the crew got ashore safely, and before the ship broke up they succeeded in getting out eighteen of the twenty casks of the gold they had captured. The casks being too heavy to carry easily, the captain ordered his men to make bags out of the sails, and in these the gold was carried to a spot in the center of the island and there buried. The captain making a rough chart of the location, after which all hands went to the lower end of the island and camped. The same night they were discovered by the Indians and all were killed excepting one person—the steward—a young fellow, who happened to be a little apart from the others when the raid was made and thus escaped the fate of his companions. But even his was discovered the next day and was kept in captivity for several weeks, when he escaped, and, wandering along the coast, finally arrived in St. Augustine. The steward of all sailing-craft at that time also acted as the captain's clerk and kept all of the ship's papers, etc., and he, among other papers, kept the chart which the captain had made of the hiding place of that gold. He continued to reside in St. Augustine, and for a long time intended to take some good opportunity to go and take up the treasure, but circumstances prevented—the Indians were troublesome, the Spanish settlement was in a turmoil, and the chart became mislaid or lost, and then came the war of the Confederacy. In the meanwhile the steward was getting to be an old man, and having accumulated considerable wealth, he gave up all idea of going after this treasure till a few months ago, while he was showing some old documents which he had concerning some portion of St. Augustine, he unfolded the lost chart from inside another ancient parchment, but he is now about 90 years old, with no near relatives to benefit by this money, and himself not needing it, he calls on an old friend who has once done him a great favor and tells him, as the sole survivor of that affair, all the particulars, and gives him the chart and promises to go with him on an expedition to find it if his health will admit.

The friend has rigged up a small sloop, and with provisions and several companions, is now on his way to the location. The old man was too feeble to go with them, but the chart is so clear in its description and the information given by the old man and corroborative evidence of location has been found by one of the party who, at various times, found gold coin on the beach at the precise locality of the wreck (presumably from the several casks that the pirates failed to remove from the ship), gives the assurance that their trip will be a successful one. The amount estimated by the particulars is near a million of Spanish dollars, and the principal party, the man who befriended the old steward, and who has his chart and information, is a well-known and popular citizen of Fernandina, therefore we wish him all success.

His Faith Strengthened.

"Brother Ike," said a gentleman of color to another darker yesterday, "yer orter been to de pra'r meetin' las' night. We prayed for yer."

"Am dat a fac'?"

"Hit am."

"Den I see got faith in pra'r. Da' pra'r was answered."

"Surs nuff."

"Fo' God hit was."

"Tell me 'bout hit, Brudder Ike."

"Wall, Zekiel, I see got de fattest turkey at my house yer eber seed. An' he was roostin' low las' night—berry low."—*Goodall's Sun*.

Current Styles.

Red mittens go with red felt hats. Little folks wear b'g red felt hats. The Fedora is the popular plastron. Very little white neck lingerie is worn. American silks are growing in popular favor. Red is the color for sleighing suits and wraps. Plain white linen collars must be two inches wide. Nasturtium red-brown shades are growing in popular favor. Red diagonal cloth for English driving jackets is the novelty of the intermediate season.

The newest jackets and Newmarket have the sleeves larger below the elbow than formerly. Long waistcoats ornament the front of many dressy morning gowns, dressing gowns and nightgowns.

Large buttons or large clasps instead of boudoir ornament the side panels on the skirts of hyemaspun dresses, as well as fasten the basque or jacket. A hundred years ago ladies used muffs five or ten times as large as the little rolls of fur or pouches of plush and lace inclosing the hands this winter.

Long Fedora plastrons of lace colored, white, cream and black, are much worn with plain silk or wool frocks to give the dressy effect for evening wear.

The latest novelties for *arrives de bal* are large, long pelisses of velvet broche and cloche in evening colors, lined with fur. One rich clasp of silver or gold fastens the garment at the neck.

The curved seams on the back of basques and jackets which join the side bodies to the middle forms are now outlined with braid by tailors. An ornamental trefol of braid finishes the double row at the end of each seam.